

# THE NORTHFIELD PRESS

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

VOL. I. NO. 24.

NORTHFIELD, MASS., FRIDAY DECEMBER 10, 1909.

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Heating and Cooking Stoves,  
Carpets, Rugs, Window Shades,  
Paints, Oils and Varnishes,  
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and we are prepared to show you the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK of WINTER GOODS ever shown in Northfield.

Our goods were bought early and before the strong advances which have been made in many lines.

**OVERCOATS AND RAINCOATS** with the newest military and interchangeable collar.

**REEFERS, FUR COATS, SHEEP-LINED CORDUROY and DUCK COATS, STORM VESTS, SWEATERS,** etc.

**FELT AND FLEECE LINED SHOES** for the whole family.

We are agents for the famous **BALL BAND KNIT BOOTS and RUBBERS** and the **ELITE SHOE**, nothing better made for comfort and durability.

**FUR LINED CAPS, FUR CAPS, WARM GLOVES and MITTENS.**

When clothing yourself don't forget that **YOUR HORSE MIGHT APPRECIATE A NEW BLANKET.** We have them; also robes, bells, whips, etc. at right prices.

## A. W. PROCTOR

Proctor Block

# Now Open!

**NORTHFIELD PRESS** takes pleasure in announcing that its new store in Proctor Block, corner of Main street and Warwick avenue of the town--is open for business.

¶ The front half of the store is devoted to trade in Books and Stationery Supplies. An extensive collection of Columbia Graphophones and records is also on hand.

¶ Among articles that will serve as appropriate Christmas and New Year gifts are the following:

### Our Own Publications



**POMEGRANATE: The Story of a Chinese School Girl**, by Jennie Beckingsale ..... \$1.00

**STEPS UNTO HEAVEN: Meditations and Prayers on the Psalms**, by William Garden Blake ..... \$1.50

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**INTO THE SUNSHINE**, by Mrs. Harvey-Jellie ..... \$1.00

**THE GROWING CHURCH**, By Cleland Boyd McAfee .. 50 cts.

**THE WORTH OF A MAN**, By Cleland Boyd McAfee .. 30 cts.

**THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST**, By Robert E. Speer ..... 30 cts.

**TEXT FOR TODAY**, By A. P. Fitt.

Vest Pocket edition ..... 25 cts.

Diary edition (interleaved) ..... 35 cts.

Table edition ..... 35 cts.

**STILL, STILL WITH THEE: A Sacred solo**, by W. W. Coe .. 10 cts.

**LO, I AM WITH YOU ALWAYS, A Sacred solo**, by W. W. Coe .. 30 cts.

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D. L. Moody A. T. Pierson

Geo. F. Pentecost R. A. Torrey

H. C. Mable C. I. Scofield

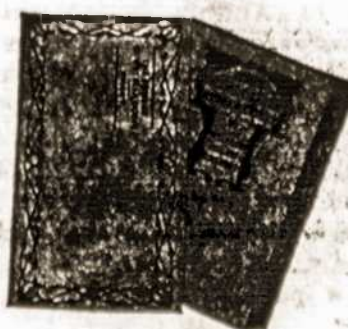
Jas. McConaughy L. S. Chafer

D. W. Whittle Geo. R. Witte

N. Fay Smith W. R. Moody

Catalogue free on Request.

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A large selection, from a few cents each, up.

### Christmas Specialties

Cards, tags, labels, stamps, seal stickers, gummed ribbon, bells, crepe wrapping paper and festoons, napkins, tissue paper garlands and trees.

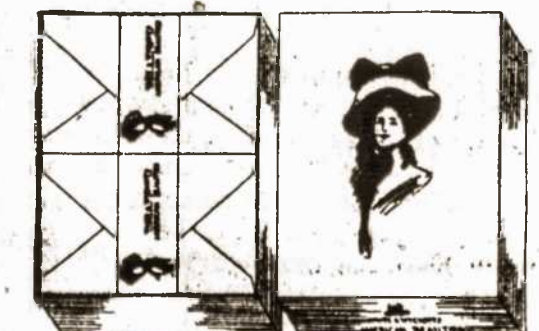
Different sizes.  
Colors—chiefly red, green, white.  
Designs in holly, Santa Claus, mistletoe, bells, poinsettia.  
Silvery and gilded twine.  
Wire for making paper flowers.  
All inexpensive, from a few cents up, but tasty and cheering.

#### POST CARDS.

Large assortment of Christmas and New Year designs and wording. Motto and local souvenir cards.  
Prices—1 to 5 cents each.

#### STATIONERY.

Paper and envelopes in holly boxes, 25 cents up.  
Engraved "Northfield" and "East Northfield" paper, 25 cents a box.



"American Beauties," superior quality paper and envelopes, only 25 cents per box, as long as they last!

Tissue paper—green, white, red; plain or Christmas designs.

Desk pads, inkstands, perpetual calendars, pen-knives, etc.

Sealing wax in holly boxes, 25 cts.

Standard boxed paper and envelopes from 10 cts. up, and of tablets and pads in all sizes and prices.

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Ralph Connor

Charles W. Elliot

George A. Gordon

W. T. Grenfell

Charles E. Jefferson

David Starr Jordan

J. H. Jowett

F. B. Meyer

G. Campbell Morgan

John R. Mott

Theodore Parker

Margaret E. Sangster

Gipsy Smith

Robert E. Speer

Henry Van Dyke

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Dickens, Emerson, Hale, Hawthorne, Holmes, Irving, Lamb, Longfellow, Ruskin, Stevenson, Tennyson, Whittier.

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#### FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Games, boxed paper and special stationery supplies.

Juvenile books in paper and cloth, colored illustrations, etc.

#### BIBLES.

Scotfield Reference Bible \$2. to \$10.00. A wonderful Bible for the English-speaking world, with many new and striking features, new system of connected topical references to all the greater themes of Scripture, revised marginal renderings, summaries, definitions and index, to which are added helps at hard places, explanations of seeming discrepancies, and a new system of paragraphs.

American Standard and Oxford Bibles and Testaments. If you don't find just what you want, we know how to get it for you.

¶ Come and hear the graphophones and look things over, even if you don't want to buy! Come early! Come often!

## Northfield Press, Proctor Block



## NOTHING DRASTIC

### Radicals Think President's Message Too Conservative

They, however, hope that in future special messages there will be more to please them—it is thought by men of experience in Congress that Mr. Taft has set out a conservative course.

President Taft's message to Congress was received with a mixture of surprise and disappointment by the radicals. The message was thought to be too conservative, and it was hoped that in future special messages there would be more to please them.

The radicals are not satisfied with the message, and they hope that in future special messages there will be more to please them. It is thought by men of experience in Congress that Mr. Taft has set out a conservative course.

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## CONDENSED NEWS

### OF THE ENTIRE WEEK

THURSDAY

December 2, 1909.

Secretary of State Knox returns the passports of Felipe Rodriguez, charged with the murder of the Nicaraguan legation.

Defence in Harmon trial puts on several lay witnesses to show young defendant had long been peculiar in appearance, speech and action.

Four men arrested charged with huge thefts from the Boston & Maine freight sheds at Boston.

Eben Hutchinson, formerly judge in Chelsea, Mass., police court, dead in Buenos Ayres.

John Harvard, negro preacher, burned at stake for shooting white man at Cochran, Ga.

Lieut. Gov. Frothingham has very narrow escape from death at Springfield, Mass.

Liberals issue manifesto calling upon people to repudiate budget action of house of lords.

Virginia Warshaw charged with murder of Mrs. Sneed, whose body was found in bathtub of deserted house at East Orange, N. J.

Boston retailers deny taking excessive profits on beef.

Plans begun for sending an American checker team to a world's tournament in London.

Yokum, Winchell and others buy the Erie, railroad from the Rock Island company.

Serious results of the switchmen's strike in the northwest.

Many reforms advocated in annual report of secretary of war.

Witnesses tell of opportunities for fraud at trial of ex-employee of sugar trust.

Pearl necklaces of Mrs. F. B. Chesbrough of Boston seized by Collector Loeb.

Stav granted to Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison.

Threats of lynching made in Rhode Island against travelling "doctor."

FRIDAY, Dec. 3, 1909.

Three men lost from the schooner Mizpah on Peaked Hill bars; seven persons saved at sea from the schooner Eugene Borda by men of the steamship Vaderland.

Agent Stevens of Ludlow mills promises Lieut. Gov. Frothingham, of Massachusetts to stop evicting striking tenants till case can be investigated.

U. S. Naval forces closing in on Nicaragua on both coasts.

Hinman Knowlton, aged 16, held of South Framingham, Mass., held pending investigation of mysterious shooting in which his parents were injured.

New England party reaches Chicago and plunges into its work by inspecting stock yards.

Supreme court finds possible loopholes in statutes regarding sale of diseased meat.

Police at East Orange, N. J., believe husband of victim of bathtub mystery is alive, though his mother says he is dead.

Dr. Cook reported to be at Muldoon's sanitarium in White Plains, New York.

Fiftieth anniversary of John Brown observed at Faneuil hall.

Frank Fowler arrested in Cincinnati; swindles aggregate \$221,000, in is alleged; arrested in Boston in 1908.

The Massachusetts free employment bureau reports improved conditions among Boston wage earners.

Hattie Le Blanc, born Oct. 27, 1883, a juvenile in eyes of law, entitled to private hearing on Glover murder charge.

Control of the Equitable Life Assurance society passes from Thomas F. Ryan to J. Pierpont Morgan.

SATURDAY, December 4, 1909

Four Gloucester fishing vessels reported ashore on the coast of Newfoundland; fate of the crews uncertain; death and disaster in storms at sea.

People of Andrew square section, South Boston, get one more fire scare.

Men attempting to remove furniture of evicted tenants at Ludlow nred upon from ambush; state board of conciliation takes up strike settlement, but makes little progress.

Burglars blow safe in Athol, Mass., postoffice and get \$4,000.

Morgan paid \$2,800,000 for the Equitable.

Pres. Zelaya, by special agents, to appeal to Knox and congress.

Officials of Nebraska land and feeding company sentenced to jail as well as fined at St. Paul.

Jeffries and Johnson sign articles for their fight next summer.

University of Pennsylvania trustees resign because of disagreement over divorce question.

New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad consolidates divisions and makes appointments.

Northwestern railroads show improvement in traffic conditions and say switchmen's strike is failing.

MONDAY,

December 6, 1909.

gation returns home much pleased with visit to Chicago.

Patrolman J. J. McCarthy earns plaudits of crowd in Forest Hills, Mass., by snatching boy from in front of ladder truck 10.

No trace of the Athol, Mass., post-office robbers.

Death of Charles A. Jones, proprietor of the American hotel in Boston.

William J. Calhoun of Chicago offered post of minister to China.

Col. Roosevelt returns to Nairobi and makes preparations for final hunt.

Confederate veterans in home at New Orleans to observe Massachusetts day and Bunker Hill day.

Bank Cashier Robert D. Muir returns to New Haven.

Chicago-Buffalo district switchmen may strike if negotiations at Chicago today fail.

Taft orders the diplomatic service placed under the civil service.

Elk lodges of Boston and vicinity hold memorial services.

Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Goodsell, Methodist bishop, dies in New York.

U. S. S. Dixie expected to sail today for Nicaragua in place of the Prairie.

Taft urges congressmen not to investigate sugar scandal until court cases are disposed of.

Commissioner of Corporations Smith in a report on cotton exchanges condemns dealings in futures and is severe on the New York exchange.

About 40,000 visitors at Ludlow, Mass., all quiet in the town.

Hattie Le Blanc's defence hints that it will undertake to name real slayer of Glover, at Waltham, Mass.

Indiana boy shoots two companions; seized with impulse to do so, he explains.

TUESDAY, December 7, 1909.

Harmon's father and mother both take stand in murder trial at East Cambridge, Mass., in effort to convince jury that their boy is not responsible in law for the death of Maud Hartley.

Surplus of the Phenix insurance company of Brooklyn impaired \$1,000,000. President Sheldon accused of using assets to speculate; large loans made to state officials.

Ludlow, Mass., mills operating in every department; strikebreakers coming at rate of 100 daily.

President Lee of the trainmen sends word to Taft that his organization has no thought now of a general strike.

Fall River cotton manufacturers waive their right for the present to cut price of weaving a cut of price cloth.

New England stockholders lead house-cleaning movement in American sugar company.

U. S. supreme court will review Bucks stove case and resulting contempt proceedings.

Congress holds brief session.

Estimates for national expenditures are cut to the bone.

President Taft to go to New York Dec. 13 to attend jubilee of Methodist mission in Africa.

Sailor saves crew of wrecked schooner by swimming ashore with rope at Turks Island.

Bulzer introduces resolution in the house directing Taft to restore order in Nicaragua.

New York theatre manager shot dead, being mistaken for a burglar.

Antonio Fernandez, an aviator, killed at Nice, France, while making his first flight.

WEDNESDAY, December 8, 1909

Attorneys for Hattie Le Blanc cause Mrs. Clarence F. Glover to be summoned for the preliminary hearing, at Waltham, Mass., making her a witness for the defence.

Shifts on the license question are features of elections in 14 cities of Massachusetts.

Presidents Lowell of Harvard and Hadley of Yale, Walter Camp and Percy Haughton have conference on football.

Eastbound records for trains carrying passengers broken in trip from Chicago to New York made to reach dying man.

Secretary MacVeagh submits his annual report.

Boston said to lose \$900,000 a year in ship repair work because docking rates are higher than in New York.

Eastern railroad presidents in conference in New York seem to assume pacific attitude in matter of increase of wages.

Ludlow strike situation unchanged. Both houses of congress, after hearing message, adjourn to Friday.

Taft's message disappoints radicals, but they look for more encouraging things in special to come.

Committee of jobbers and manufacturers of St. Paul, after inspection, issues statement that freight is moving there in satisfactory way.

CITY ELECTIONS

Massachusetts Municipal Vote For License After A Trial.

Brockton elected William H. Clifford, Democrat, as mayor and gave him a plurality of 209 votes. A majority of 1844 was rolled up against license.

Fall River turned back into the license column by a majority of 2148, as against a no-license majority of 423 last year.

Fitchburg re-elected Mayor M. Fred O'Connell by an increased plurality over last year. The independent citizens' party, which elected O'Connell, also gained control of both branches of the city council.

Glocester re-elected Mayor Henry H. Parsons for the third time. After an exciting contest, the city voted to return to license, the majority being 26.

Haverhill returned to no-license by a majority of 408. Bean and Killam were re-elected aldermen.

Lawrence again chose William F. White, Republican, for mayor, but the Democrats regained control of both branches of the city council. The city voted for license by a majority of 1847.

Marlboro shifted to license. John I. Spaulding, Democrat, was elected mayor, with farmer Theodore Temple, the ox-team candidate, a good thing.

New Bedford for the 13th time elected Charles S. Ashley, mayor, he defeating ex-Mayor Thomas Thompson by 809 votes. Last year a no-license majority of 200 was reversed to give a majority of 3090 for license.

Northampton gave Calvin Coolidge, Republican, a majority of 187 over Harry E. Bicknell, Democrat, for mayor. The majority for license was 35 less than last year.

Pittsfield for the third time elected William H. Macinnis as mayor. The city voted for license by 518 majority.

Quincy, in the largest three-term vote ever given a mayor of that city, re-elected Mayor William T. Shea, Democrat. His plurality was 1,100. A majority of 2063 was rolled up for no-license.

Springfield chose Edward H. Lathrop, Democrat, as mayor, Mayor William E. Sanderson, who was running for a fourth term, being defeated by a majority of 145. The city went license, though by a reduced majority from last year.

Taunton chose Judge William S. Woods for mayor by so small a majority that Mayor Edgar L. Crossman, who sought re-election, announced his intention of asking for a recount.

Waltham by the closest vote in years, returned Edward A. Walker, Republican, to the mayor's chair for his third term, his majority over former Representative Patrick J. Dunn, Democrat, being but 99, although the normal Republican majority of the city is around 600.

Made Governor Of Finland. St. Petersburg, Russia.—Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevitch, second cousin of the emperor has been designated to take full and direct charge of affairs in Finland. Maj. Gen. Zein, acting governor-general of the grand duchy, will be under his control. The grand duke, who was recently in conference with Emperor Nicholas at Livadia, the imperial station in the Crimea, will leave shortly for Helsinki.

The appointment of Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevitch to take "full and direct charge" of affairs in Finland will be viewed generally as another and important move in the imperial plan which will find a culmination in the annexation of the grand duchy to the empire and the thorough Russification of the Finnish people. The grand duke is no stranger to the Finns, who will expect from him whatever stern measures may be necessary to suppress any open rebellion against the destruction of Finland's nominal independence.

As commander of the military district of St. Petersburg and later as president of the council of national defence, he exhibited an inclination and ability to deal firmly with disturbing elements. A half dozen attempts upon his life have been made by the revolutionists and one such conspiracy resulted in the execution of seven alleged conspirators. The grand duke was retired from the presidency of the council for national defence by the emperor a year ago last summer and forthwith took command of the summer army maneuvers at St. Petersburg.

Railroad Officials Optimistic. New York, N. Y.—Railroad presidents, just how many could not be ascertained, held a conference in New York Dec. 7 concerning the attitude of the trainmen and conductors of the east in their proposal for a 10 percent increase in wages.

W. G. Deiler, chairman of the general managers' association, said: "The railroad men are far-minded on the wage question and if that feeling is reflected by our men there will be no occasion for trouble."

President Truesdale of the Lashawanna said there was no cause for trouble in sight, but President Baer of the Philadelphia & Reading declined to make any statement.



## CHURCH DIRECTORY.

First Parish (Unitarian.)  
Main street and Parker avenue.  
Rev. Daniel M. Wilson, minister.  
Services at 10.45 a. m.  
Sunday school, 12 m.

Trinitarian Congregational.  
Main street, near Mill Brook.  
Rev. N. Fay Smith, pastor.  
Services.  
Sundays, 10.45 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.  
Thursdays, 8 p. m.

St. Patrick's Parish.  
Main street.  
Rev. J. S. Neilligan, pastor.  
Services every alternate  
Sunday at 8.30 a. m.

## CHURCH NEWS.

Items for this column should be sent to the editor before Tuesday noon.

Rev. R. El. Birks of Deerfield, occupied the Unitarian pulpit last Sunday.

The annual offering for the American Missionary Association was received at the Congregational church last Sunday.

Mrs. F. B. Caldwell led the Mothers' Meeting at the North Parish House on Wednesday afternoon. Ladies brought their Christmas sewing. Tea was served.

The orchestra of the Junior department of the Congregational Sunday school is proving an attractive and helpful feature. It consists of Miss Ruth Whitcomb, first violin; Dorothy Wooster, second violin; Newton Howard and Ruby Gleason, third violins; George W. Carr, cornet; W. Harvey, clarinet; Richard Horton, baritone horn; Mrs. Wm. C. Roberts, piano.

Deacon John Fisher told a good anecdote at a recent prayer meeting in the Congregational church. During the war, he said, he and two other boys got pretty hungry. The army was in hostile country, and orders had been issued warning men against the danger of eating food supplied by local people. But they were so hungry they made up their minds to risk it, and went to a home and arranged to share the dinner. When the old man asked God's blessing before eating, they guessed they was in no danger and dismissed their fears.

## AROUND THE HUB

(Special Correspondence.)

## Prisoners Get Drugs.

James C. White, secretary to Mayor Hibbard, has, at the latter's request, made an investigation of the charges that cocaine and other drugs are being used by the inmates of the house of correction at Deer Island, and in his report he admits that the "dope" habit exists among the prisoners, but not to any such alarming extent as has been represented.

Sec. White reports that of the 1500 prisoners at the house of correction not more than 40 are victims or users of drugs. He places the number between 25 and 40, although allegations have been made that approximately 300 were addicted to the drug habit.

In regard to the charges that cocaine and other forms of drugs were given to the prisoners by officers at the institution, Sec. White believes that they are unfounded, but he practically admits that the stuff has been brought to the island in surreptitious ways. Neither does the secretary believe that large quantities of drugs reach the inmates, nor does he believe that drugs are brought to the island regularly.

In his investigation Sec. White discovered that cocaine reached the prisoners through the many furtive ways which the inventive minds of those afflicted with the craze have devised, and he is of the opinion that some cocaine has been given to prisoners beneath postage stamps and in the binding of books. Although he thinks part of the dope is brought in by the inmates themselves at the time of their commitment and in such a manner as to defy a bodily search, the bulk of the smuggling has been done by visitors.

## A Notable Art Reproduction.

The pulpit of the Cathedral of Siena, a reproduction of which is now in the Museum of Fine Arts, has attracted probably more attention from visitors to the new building than almost any other cast in the Italian Renaissance court.

This work of Niccolo Pisano which was completed in 1268 is supposedly the handsomest specimen of its kind in the world and is noted because of the peculiar contract under which it was made.

In the year of Dante's birth, in the Baptistery at Pisa and in the presence of two councillors Niccolo Pisano signed a contract with an envoy for a

pulpit similar to the one in the Baptistery, to be erected in the Cathedral at Siena. A forfeit in case of any failure to fulfil his contract guarded its due performance and was made a claim against his heirs; and in turn the Siennese agreed to pay him at stated rates for the marble he furnished and for the labor, food and lodging himself, his aids and his horses and exempted him from all taxes during the progress of the work.

The outcome was the completion within 2 1/2 years of this great work of art which has ever since been the most conspicuous ornament of the Cathedral.

## Child Labor.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts state child labor committee was held at the rooms of the Twentieth Century club last week, Grafton D. Cushing, chairman of the committee, opened the meeting. He said that he had been greatly astonished to learn that Massachusetts, instead of being ahead in laws governing child labor was in many things far behind other states. Among other things he said 12 other states have shorter hours, 18 states restrict night labor more carefully than does Massachusetts and 13 states demand more educational qualifications. Several states forbid children working under 16 years of age. In this state under the present law children between 14 and 16 years of age may work 10 1/2 hours a day.

The committee is endeavoring to bring about a conference, between the governors of the New England states, or at least between their most influential representatives, in order that the matter of child labor may be considered and laws framed that shall be as nearly uniform as is consistent with justice to the employers in the different states.

## Co-operation of Teachers.

As the result of a meeting of the Assistants' club in the English High school a few days ago, it is probable that a committee of teachers will be chosen empowered to consult with the School Board in all matters relating to school administration.

The suggestion was made by David A. Ellis, chairman of the School Board, who addressed the several hundred teachers present.

Mr. Ellis stated that the board wanted the teachers to come in closer contact with the board. He thought this could be best done by the formation of a committee from the teachers, who could report any dissatisfaction or suggest ways in which the work of the schools might be improved.

"The school committee," said Mr. Ellis, "will welcome any such co-operation, as it is earnestly desired that a thorough and complete understanding exist between the board and the teachers."

## Chinamen's Sentences Commuted.

A commutation of sentence of death to life imprisonment was the recommendation which the pardon committee of the executive council made to Governor Draper in the cases of the two Chinamen, Warry Charles and Joe Guey, who were convicted with three others of murder in the first degree, in connection with the Tong war in Chinatown in this city in August, 1907.

As the result of the death of four Chinamen in the shooting affray, ten Chinamen were tried for murder. One was released, one died in the course of the trial, three were granted new trials, and three were executed as a result of the jury's verdict. Charles and Guey were relieved, pending investigation of the case by the pardon committee. Much evidence was offered at the hearing before that committee, in support of allegations that the evidence at the trial was not trustworthy.

While the pardon committee was convinced of the unreliability of some of the evidence, it did not feel that the new evidence was sufficient to free the two Chinamen absolutely.

## New Navy Yard Commandant.

Capt. John C. Fremont, the new commandant of the Boston navy yard, is one of the best known officers of the navy. Presumably he will complete his naval career at the Boston yard. Secretary Meyer intends that commandants shall serve three-year terms, but Capt. Fremont will be 61 years old April 19 next, and therefore will reach retiring age in about 16 months.

He is a son of Maj. Gen. John C. Fremont, "the Pathfinder," entered the naval academy at Annapolis from his native state of California, graduating in 1872. He participated in the suppression of riots at Baltimore in 1877. In 1899 he was made commandant of the naval station at Cavite. Subsequently he served as naval attaché at Paris, and then at St. Petersburg, while Secretary of the Navy Meyer was there as ambassador.

There will be several changes among the officers stationed at the Boston yard in connection with Secretary Meyer's reorganization and under Capt. Fremont's administration.

## To Quicken Court's Action.

The law's delay in Suffolk county civil cases will furnish one of the big

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### SAMPLE PAGE: JANUARY

**JANUARY 1.**  
My voice shalt Thou hear in the morning, O Lord; in the morning will I direct my prayer unto Thee, and will look up.—*Psalm 5:3.*  
The harder the day before me, the more earnest my prayer should be.

**JANUARY 2.**  
Who is he that overcometh the world, but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God?—*1 John 5:5.*  
Unbroken faith means uninterrupted victory.

**JANUARY 3.**  
Lest I should be exalted above measure through the abundance of the revelations, there was given to me a thorn in the flesh, the messenger of Satan to buffet me, lest I should be exalted above measure.—*2 Corinthians 12:7.*  
Don't let speculation as to the thorn obscure its design and effect.

**JANUARY 4.**  
Hereby perceive we the love of God, because He laid down His life for us; and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren.—*1 John 3:16.*  
The great test of love is the length of sacrifice to which it will go—even to death!

topics to be decided by the next legislature, and at least two schemes for bringing about quicker action in the courts will be submitted according to present plans.

One of these may come as the result of a report to be made by the commission appointed by Gov. Draper to investigate the matter. Robt. M. Morse of this city is chairman of the commission, which has gone exclusively into the prevailing conditions. A bill may also reach the legislature from other sources.

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All the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1910, including the Holiday Numbers; also The Companion's "Venetian" Calendar for 1910, in thirteen colors and gold.  
Then the fifty-two issues of The Companion for 1910. — 52

New Subscriptions for The Youth's Companion received at this Office.



# The Northfield Press

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER  
W. W. Coe A. P. Pitt  
PUBLISHED ON FRIDAYS

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the present rectangle, which makes an ideal park site. Last summer he noticed several auto and driving parties stopped there for lunch, afterwards visiting the stores. Anything that attracts strangers is an asset to the town. With proper care all the maples can be saved for generations to come. Such beauty spots will make Northfield a mecca for driving parties and visitors as well as for religious instruction. Is it worth while to destroy the trees for the sake of moving the building 30 or 40 feet? The conservation of natural resources of every kind is one of the important questions now before the country.

C. H. Webster favored the north half before, but now agreed that the centre is the only proper location. The building ought to last for one or two hundred years, and ought not to be sacrificed for a few trees that cannot last long. The lot was bought primarily for the school, and only secondarily for park purposes. There will be room for a park any way at the sides and rear. The building in the centre will be equally fair to the adjoining property on the north and south. He hoped the building would be set high enough to show it off and not make the mistake that was made with Schell bridge.

Joseph Field read a letter from Mrs. Lucy D. Woodruff, surviving sister of Mrs. A. M. D. Alexander, now resident in Hartford, Conn., saying that although she would regret exceedingly the loss of the trees planted by her ancestors, yet in consideration of their age and imperfections they should not be allowed to interfere with the dignified and suitable setting of the Memorial Hall and school, destined for the use and ornamentation of Northfield for many a year. "The centre of the grounds appears to me," Mrs. Woodruff wrote, "the only suitable and attractive location for the building, allowing ample space on either side for the playgrounds."

James Wall did not like the location as staked out at present, and thought no one could kick if the building is square in the centre of the lot.

B. F. Field, A. G. Moody and others also spoke against the motion, which was lost by 18 to 102.

The vote to rescind the last meeting's decision was then carried.

C. H. Webster then moved that the building be located in the centre, 80 feet west of the sidewalk.

Dr. Wood moved as an amendment that it be located west of the westerly row of trees, the spot to be designated by the building committee and approved by the architect. This amendment was lost, and Mr. Webster's motion carried.

On the motion of B. F. Field a unanimous informal vote was then taken that the building committee should advertise for sealed bids before letting any contracts.

We would like to know why the State Highway Commission has ordered the big elm at the corner of Webster Block to be cut down. It is an ornament at that corner, a good marker for traffic, a shade for the building, and in nobody's way. Take away the old stump by all means; but why this other piece of vandalism?

The question is often asked, what is the matter with the gaslight on Belcher fountain? Its genial beams have been missed the past month. The citizens would appreciate prompt attention on the part of the selectmen, or the gas company, or whoever has power to act. It seems a pity that the one public light on the street should not be setting a good example.

## NORTHFIELD

The G. A. R. will hold their annual elections next Friday, December 17.

Wallace Holton has been in Boston purchasing holiday goods.

Mrs. Whitmore and Mrs. Frank Doolittle have been on the sick list this week.

Mrs. Corneha Kendall of Westmoreland, N. H., has come to spend the winter, as is her custom, with her nephew, Clinton Ware.

Come and see the new Christmas ribbons, handkerchiefs, embroideries, stamped goods and handmade leather goods, at Mrs. Whitmore's.—Adv.

A special meeting of the Grange was held on Friday for the conferring of the first and second degrees. Seven new members were initiated.

Rev. and Mrs. Wilson left town last Friday. Mr. Wilson went to Chelsea to spend Sunday with his sister. He will be installed at Kennebunk on the 16th.

Northfield Press has goods on hand, and offers the same for sale in its office upstairs in Proctor Block, awaiting possession of the new store which will occur today or tomorrow, perhaps.

The members of Northfield chapter, Order of Eastern Star, will present "Mrs. Prim's Kindergarten," a modern version of "The Deceitful Skule," at the Town Hall tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Belding received a royal reception among Mr. Belding's relatives and friends at St. John's, N. S. They were also the recipients of silver and other valuable gifts.

A good number of Northfield hunters have taken out licenses to hunt deer during the open season in New Hampshire, which began Wednesday. Ed. Lynch and two others are reported as successful ones the first day.

Nelson D. Alexander has bought the Green Mountain Inn at West Dover, Vt., and will move there with his family soon. Mr. Alexander and Frank V. Doolittle have bought a timber lot of 550 acres in West Dover, and will begin cutting the same at once.

Last Friday an enjoyable social and reception was given by the High school sophomores in Literary hall to the school committee, the teachers, and the rest of the school. Gertrude Proctor and others contributed piano solos and other selections. About 50 were present.

At the auction sale of Fred Doane's property on Tuesday, the personal property brought good prices. The home place, which includes the ice business, was sold to M. H. Webster and F. W. Williams for \$3750. The wood lot of 30 acres was sold to D. O. Fisher for \$210. Everybody is sorry to think of Mr. Doane leaving town.

Mrs. Wesley (Roxanna) Mann died at her home last Tuesday, December 7, aged 69 years. The deceased was one of 13 children born to Charles and Harriet Field. She leaves besides her husband, a daughter, Mrs. Haskell Holton, and two sisters. The funeral will be held Friday afternoon, Rev. N. Fay Smith officiating, and burial will be in Central cemetery.

At the annual election of the Women's Relief Corps, last Friday, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Ella Tufts; senior vice-president, Mrs. Julia Proctor; junior vice-president, Mrs. Josephine Doolittle; treasurer, Miss Dutton; chaplain, Mrs. Mary Doolittle; conductor, Mrs. Addie Smith; guard, Mrs. Susie Woodard; Mrs. Nellie Randall was elected delegate to the state convention at Boston next April, with Mrs. Addie Smith as alternate. The installation of officers will take place in January.

Among the tort cases entered in the office of the clerk of courts at Greenfield on Tuesday, Herbert A. Reed sues Francis R. Schell. The ad damnum is \$5000, and the plaintiff in his declaration says that he has had possession for many years of an ancient water mill on the stream called Mill brook, with an ancient dam to raise a head of water sufficient to run the mill and having the whole flow of the stream without obstruction or impediment. It is alleged by the plaintiff that by the erection of a dam higher up the stream the defendant has caused him much trouble by opening and shutting the gates, making the mill privilege useless and polluting the stream for domestic use.

A surprise program was given by the men of the Grange at its last meeting that kept the audience well entertained, and recitations were given by those with vocal and elocutionary powers. A meeting of the "Ananias Club" was perhaps the most laughable item on the program. It was difficult to determine who was the "biggest liar." A very interesting letter was read from Mrs. Eva I. Callender, a former active member now in Franconia, N. H. Mr. Rice sang a solo composed for the occasion, with many local hits. Mr. Lee and Robert Ware gave excellent readings. The Ananias Club was composed of Messrs. Clapp, Priest, Ware, Holton, Callender, Rice, Lee, Chamberlain and Howard.

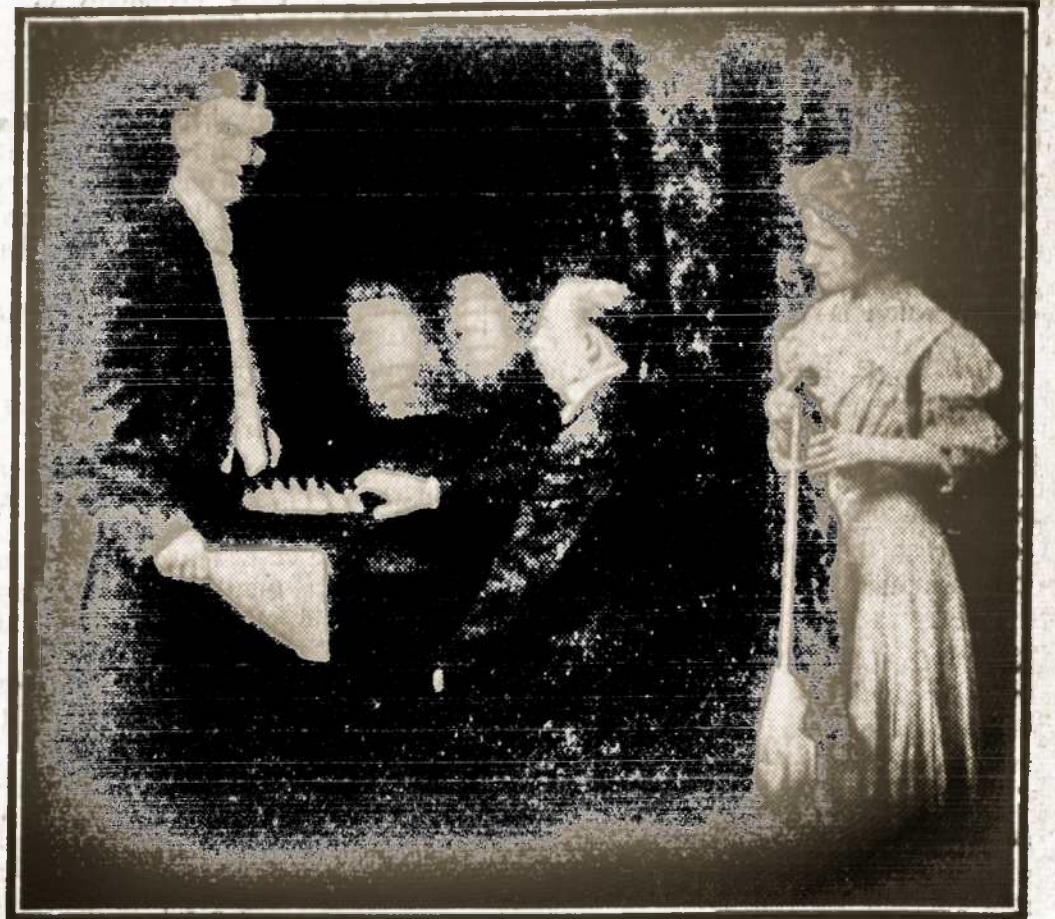
At a special meeting of Harmony Lodge of Masons the Master Mason degree was worked, after which Past Master Edwin A. Pratt installed the officers for the ensuing year, as follows: W. M., Nelson D. Alexander; S. W., Henry W. Russell; J. W., Henry A. Smith; treasurer, Clinton A. Ware; secretary, Thomas R. Callender; chaplain, Edwin Baright; marshal, Wm. A. Wright; S. D., Edwin C. Traver; J. D., Charles C. Streeter; S. S., Leon R. Alexander; J. S., Daniel F. Sutherland; Tyler, Merrill T. Moore. After the installation a past master's jewel was presented to Charles H. Webster, the retiring master, and a nice Morris chair to Clinton A. Ware in recognition of his faithful services as treasurer for the past 25 years. A banquet followed.

# Brigade Entertainment Course

An Evening With the Ernest Gamble Concert Party

FRIDAY, DEC. 17, 8 p.m.

At the Town Hall



## PROGRAM

1. Polonaise in A ..... Chopin  
Herr Otto Stuermer.
2. Romance sans Paroles ..... Wieniawski  
Rondo Elegante ..... Wieniawski  
Miss Verna Page
3. The Bandolero ..... Stuart  
Mr. Ernest Gamble
4. Scherzo in C ..... Mendelssohn  
Marche Grotesque ..... Sinding  
Witches' Dance ..... MacDowell  
Herr Stuermer
5. La Cinquaine ..... Gabriel  
Abenlied ..... Schumann  
Moto Perpetuo ..... Bohm  
Miss Page
6. Recitative from "Caesar" ..... Handel  
Air from "Scipio" ..... Handel  
Loch Lomond ..... Scotch Melody  
Young Richard ..... English Ballad  
Mr. Gamble
7. Rhapsodie Hongroise ..... Liszt  
Herr Stuermer
8. Spanish Dance ..... Rehfeld  
Miss Page
9. Ode to Bacchus ..... Chaminade  
The Monotone ..... Cornelius  
Off to Philadelphia ..... Stanford  
Mr. Gamble

Admission 25c; Children 15c

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## See Here!

During the entire month of December I will give







## MODES \*\*\* THAT BLOSSOM \*\*\* THIS SEASON

New York City.—The simple shirt waist that is double breasted is a favorite one of the season, and this is turned back to form the collar that are most effective.

liked. There are pleats over the shoulders that mean becoming fullness and which conceal the armhole seams. The neck is finished with a high turned-over collar.

### Child's Cap and Bib.

Caps and bibs that are embroidered by hand are the daintiest of all for little children and their making involves very little labor. Illustrated is a cap that can be made either with or without the turned-over portion and a simple but satisfactory bib. The embroidery designs are effective without meaning any great amount of labor. In the illustration both caps and bib are made of handkerchief linen, but all materials that are used for caps and bibs are appropriate. Silk is much liked for caps and is always pretty, and the bib can be made of thinner or heavier material, as liked. If embroidery means too great labor the caps can be finished with lace frills at their edges and left plain or trimmed in any way that may suit the fancy, and made from bengaline, velvet or any preferred material. Velvet with edge of fur is smart and much liked for cold weather wear. The bib also could be finished with a little lace frill and made of cross-

It will be found appropriate for all waisting materials, silk, wool, cotton and linen, and for the simpler gown as well as for the odd waist. Moire velours is being much used for waists this season and would be exceedingly handsome with trimming of plain silk or satin and corded silks, too, are much in vogue, and simpler materials include taffeta, French flannel and the familiar washable waistings. In the illustration silk serge is combined with satin, and that material is one of the best liked and newest that the season has to offer.

The waist consists of the lining, which is optional, fronts and back. The sleeves are made in one piece each and can be finished with the straight cuffs or with the rolled-over ones shown in the front view, as

barred muslin or of all-over embroidery. The cap is made with the brim portion and crown. The turned-over portion is separate and when used is joined to the front edge. The bib is made in one piece.



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## Northfield Press, NORTHFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

### Court of Inquiry Ordered.

Washington, D. C.—The navy department has decided to order a court of inquiry to investigate the grounding in the Delaware river of the transport Prairie. It is stated, however, that this will simply be for the purpose of complying with the naval regulations.

Schooner Nat Meader, from Gardiner, Me., to New York, injured in collision, towed into Hyannis, Mass.

### Boni Appeals To Court.

Paris, France.—Count Boni de Castellane has instituted a new court action in connection with the education of his children. He asked the court to order his former wife, the present Princess de Sagan, to appoint a tutor for the youngest of their three sons, Jay, with the stipulation that the tutor shall make periodical reports of the boy's progress.

### Elliot For Indian Board.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft has indicated his intention to appoint Samuel Atkins Elliot of Cambridge, son of Ex-President Elliot of Harvard, to a place on the board of Indian commissioners. The position is honorary. The duty of the board is to supervise the purchase of supplies for the Indians. It meets here from time to time.



## MESSAGE.

## President Taft Sends to Congress His Review of Governmental Affairs and His Recommendations Based Thereon.

## HIGH COST OF LIVING DISCUSSED

Washington, D. C. — President Taft's first annual message to the Congress is, in part, as follows: To the Senate and the House of Representatives:

The relations of the United States with all foreign governments have continued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding and are very generally satisfactory.

Pursuant to the provisions of the general treaty of arbitration concluded between the United States and Great Britain, April 4, 1908, a special agreement was entered into between the two countries on January 27, 1909, for the submission of questions relating to the fisheries on the North Atlantic coast to a tribunal, to be formed from members of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

In accordance with the provisions of the special agreement the printed case of each government was, on October 4 last, submitted to the other and to the arbitral tribunal at The Hague, and the counter case of the United States is now in course of preparation.

This, adds, the President, is the first case involving such a great international question which has been submitted to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

The President states that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the marking and defining of the boundary line between this country and Canada in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay makes it necessary to submit the question to arbitration.

The regulations for the protection of food fishes in international boundary waters of the United States and Canada compiled by the commission under the convention of April 11, 1908, will be duly submitted to Congress with a view to the enactment of such legislation as will be necessary under the convention to put them into operation.

Negotiations for an international conference to reach an arrangement providing for the preservation and protection of the fur seals in the North Pacific are in progress satisfactorily with the governments of Great Britain, Japan and Russia.

The President then devotes a paragraph to the second peace conference at The Hague and the question of an international prize court. He speaks of the conference held in London from December 2, 1908, to February 26, 1909, as having resulted in an eminently satisfactory codification of the international maritime law.

Reference is then made to the subject of reforms in the Congo. The President says the attitude of the United States is one of benevolent encouragement.

Announcement is made that a satisfactory patent convention with Germany is now in force and that efforts for the making of similar treaties with other European governments are now in progress.

The report of our commissioners who went on a friendly mission to Liberia has just been completed and is now under examination by the Department of State. It is hoped, remarks the Message, that there may result some helpful measures, in which case it may be my duty again to invite your attention to this subject.

After felicitating Turkey on her quick transition of the government from one of retrograde tendencies to a constitutional government, the Message turns to a discussion of Latin American affairs, observing that one of the happiest events in recent pan-American diplomacy was the pacific, independent settlement by the governments of Bolivia and Peru of a boundary difference between them, which for some weeks threatened to cause war.

The President continues: The pan-American policy of this Government has long been fixed in its principles and remains unchanged. With the changed circumstances of the United States and of the republics to the south of us, most of which have great natural resources, stable government and progressive ideals, the apprehension which gave rise to the Monroe doctrine may be said to have nearly disappeared, and neither the doctrine as it exists nor any other doctrine of American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irresponsible government, the escape of just obligations or the illudious allegation of dominating ambitions on the part of the United States.

Mr. Taft expresses his pleasure at meeting President Diaz of Mexico, and then remarks that all but one of the cases which for so long vexed our relations with Venezuela have been settled and provision has been made for arbitration of the remaining cases before the Hague tribunal.

The Panama government has agreed to indemnify the relatives of American officers and sailors who

were recently brutally treated there. The President gives a glowing account of our relations with Cuba, and says the collection of the customs of the Dominican Republic through the general receiver of customs appointed by the President of the United States in accordance with the convention of February 8, 1907, has proceeded in an uneventful and satisfactory manner.

A settlement of the troublesome Emery case in Nicaragua was reached by the signature of a protocol on September 18, 1909.

The claim of Alsop & Co. against Chile has been submitted to the arbitration of his Britannic Majesty Edward VII.

The Message does not dwell at great length on the complications caused by the methods of the Zelaya Government of Nicaragua. On this subject it says:

At the date when this Message is printed this Government has terminated diplomatic relations with the Zelaya Government for reasons made public in a communication to the former Nicaraguan Charge d'Affaires and is intending to take such future steps as may be found most consistent with its dignity, its duty to American interests and its moral obligations to Central America and to civilization. It may later be necessary for me to bring this subject to the attention of the Congress in a special message.

In the far east, writes the President, this Government preserves unchanged its policy of supporting the principle of equality of opportunity and scrupulous respect for the integrity of the Chinese Empire, to which policy are pledged the interested powers of both east and west. When it appeared that Chinese linen revenues were to be hypothecated to foreign bankers in connection with a great railway project it was obvious that the governments whose nationals held this loan would have a certain direct interest in the question of the carrying out by China of the reforms in question. After months of negotiation the equal participation of Americans seems at last assured.

China is making admirable efforts toward the eradication of the opium evil, and Mr. Taft recommends that the manufacture, sale and use of opium and its derivatives in the United States should be so far as possible more vigorously controlled by legislation.

Our traditional relations with the Japanese Empire continue cordial, as usual. The matter of a revision of the existing treaty between the United States and Japan which is terminable in 1912 is already receiving the study of both countries.

The Department of State is considering also the revision in whole or in part of the existing treaty with Siam.

Continuing, the President writes: I earnestly recommend to the favorable action of the Congress the estimates submitted by the Department of State and most especially the legislation suggested in the Secretary of State's letter of this date whereby it will be possible to develop and make permanent the reorganization of the department upon modern lines in a manner to make it a thoroughly efficient instrument in the furtherance of our foreign trade and of American interests abroad.

The Message then turns to the consideration of the subject of revenues and expenditures, as follows: Perhaps the most important question presented to this administration is that of economy in expenditures and sufficiency of revenue.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, will exceed the estimated receipts by \$34,075,620. If to this deficit be added, the sum to be disbursed for the Panama Canal, amounting to \$38,000,000, and \$1,000,000 to be paid on the public debt, the deficit of ordinary receipts and expenditures will be increased to a total deficit of \$73,075,620. This deficit the Secretary proposes to meet by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama Canal. I approve this proposal.

The policy of paying for the construction of the Panama Canal out of current revenue, but by bond issue, was adopted in the Spooner act of 1902, and there seems to be no good reason for departing from the principle by which a part, at least of the burden of the cost of the canal shall fall upon our posterity, who are to enjoy it, and there is all the more reason for this view because the actual cost to date of the canal, which is now half done and which will be completed January 1, 1915, shows that the cost of engineering and construction will be \$297,766,000 instead of \$139,705,200, as originally estimated. In addition to engineering and construction, the other expenses, including sanitation and government and the amount paid for the properties, the franchise and the privilege of building the canal, increase the cost by \$75,435,000 to a total of \$373,201,000.

In order to avoid a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year, I directed the heads of departments in the preparation of their estimates to make them as low as possible consistent with imperative Governmental necessity. The result has been, as I am advised by the Secretary of the Treasury, that the estimates of the expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911—that is, for the next fiscal year—are less by \$55,683,000 than the total of appropriations for the current fiscal year and less by \$34,000,000 than the estimates for that year.

Mr. Taft discusses in great detail his efforts to reduce the cost of permanent administration.

An investigation ordered by my

predecessor, he states, resulted in the recommendation that the Civil Service be reclassified according to the kind of work, so that the work requiring most application and knowledge and ability shall receive most compensation. I believe such a change would be fairer to the whole force and would permanently improve the personnel of the service.

The President adds: I am strongly convinced that no other practical solution of the difficulties presented by the superannuation of civil servants can be found than that of a system of civil pensions.

I regret to refer to the fact of the discovery of extensive frauds in the collection of the Customs revenue at New York City, in which a number of the subordinate employees in the weighing and other departments were directly concerned and in which the beneficiaries were the American Sugar Refining Company and others. The frauds consisted in the payment of duty on underweights of sugar. The Government has recovered from the American Sugar Refining Company all that it is shown to have been defrauded of. It would seem to me that an investigation of the frauds by Congress at present, pending the probing by the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice, as proposed, might be giving immunity and otherwise prove an embarrassment in securing conviction of the guilty parties.

By reason of what is known in the recent tariff bill as the "maximum and minimum" clause, the President says, "fear has been expressed that this power conferred and duty imposed on the executive are likely to lead to a tariff war. I beg to express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated."

Continuing this subject, he remarks:

The new tariff law enables me to appoint a new tariff board to assist me in connection with the Department of State in the administration of the minimum and maximum clause of the act and also to assist officers of the Government in the administration of the entire law.

I have therefore appointed a tariff board consisting of three members and have directed them to perform all the duties above described. This work will perhaps take two or three years.

Nothing, however, halts business and interferes with the course of prosperity so much as the threatened revision of the tariff, and until the facts are at hand, after careful and deliberate investigation, upon which such revision can properly be undertaken, it seems to me unwise to attempt it.

In the interest of immediate economy and because of the prospect of a deficit I have required a reduction in the estimates of the War Department for the coming fiscal year which brings the total estimates down to an amount forty-five millions less than the corresponding estimates for last year.

The coast defenses of the United States proper are generally all that could be desired.

There is, however, one place where additional defense is badly needed, and that is at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, where it is proposed to make an artificial island for a fort which shall prevent an enemy's fleet from entering this most important strategic base of operations on the whole Atlantic and Gulf coasts. I hope that appropriate legislation will be adopted to secure the construction of this defense.

The return of the battleship fleet from its voyage around the world in more efficient condition than when it started was a noteworthy event of interest alike to our citizens and the naval authorities of the world.

Owing to the necessity for economy in expenditures, I have directed the curtailment of recommendations for naval appropriations so that they are thirty-eight millions less than the corresponding estimates of last year, and the request for new naval construction is limited to two first-class battleships and one repair vessel.

The generosity of Congress having provided in the present naval observatory the most magnificent and expensive astronomical establishment in the world, the President urges a provision by law for the appointment of an eminent astronomer as the official head of the observatory.

The deplorable delays in the administration of civil and criminal law have received the attention of committees of the American Bar association and of many State bar associations, as well as the considered thought of judges and jurists. In my judgment, a change in judicial procedure, with a view to reducing its expense to private litigants in civil cases and facilitating the dispatch of business and final decision in both civil and criminal cases, constitutes the greatest need in our American constitutions.

I therefore recommend legislation providing for the appointment by the President of a commission with authority to examine the law and equity procedure of the Federal courts of first instance, the law of appeals from those courts to the courts of appeals and to the Supreme Court and the costs imposed in such procedure upon the private litigants and upon the public treasury and make recommendation with a view to simplifying and expediting the procedure as far as possible and making it as inexpensive as may be to the litigant of little means.

The President also recommends that, in compliance with the Republican Party's platform promise on the subject of legislating against the practice of issuing injunctions without previous notice, an appropriate law to that end be adopted.

The jurisdiction of the general Government over interstate commerce

has led to the passage of the so-called "Sherman Anti-Trust law" and the " interstate Commerce law" and its amendments. The developments in the operation of those laws, as shown by indictments, trials, judicial decisions and other sources of information, call for a discussion and some suggestions as to amendments. These I prefer to embody in a special message instead of including them in the present communication.

After earnestly recommending the passage of a sufficient appropriation to enable a thorough remodeling of the jail in the District of Columbia, postal matters are reviewed.

The deficit every year in the Postoffice Department is largely caused, avers the President, by the low rate of postage of one cent a pound charged on second class mail matter. A great saving might be made, amounting to much more than half of the loss, by imposing upon magazines and periodicals a higher rate of postage.

The second subject worthy of mention in the Postoffice Department is the real necessity and entire practicability of establishing postal savings banks. The successful party at the last election declared in favor of postal savings banks, and, although the proposition finds opponents in many parts of the country, I am convinced that the people desire such banks and am sure that when the banks are furnished they will be productive of the utmost good.

Following the course of my distinguished predecessor, I earnestly recommend to Congress the consideration and passage of a ship subsidy bill looking to the establishment of lines between our Atlantic seaboard and the eastern coast of South America as well as lines from the west coast of the United States to South America, China, Japan and the Philippines.

The successful party in the last election in its national platform declared in favor of the admission as separate States of New Mexico and Arizona, and I recommend that legislation appropriate to this end be adopted.

With respect to the Territory of Alaska, I recommend legislation which shall provide for the appointment by the President of a Governor and also of an executive council, which shall have legislative powers sufficient to enable it to give to the Territory local laws adapted to its present growth.

In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our national resources, and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication.

Mr. Taft also makes the following suggestions and recommendations:

The transfer of control over the lighthouses to a suitable civilian bureau.

The passage of a law to enable the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to unite the Bureaus of Manufactures and Statistics.

Additional legislation to help suppress the "white slave trade."

That all the bureaus and offices in the general Government which have to do with the public health or subjects akin thereto be united in a bureau to be called the "bureau of public health."

That a law be passed requiring that candidates in elections of members of the House of Representatives file in a proper office of the United States Government a statement of the contributions received and of the expenditures incurred in the campaign.

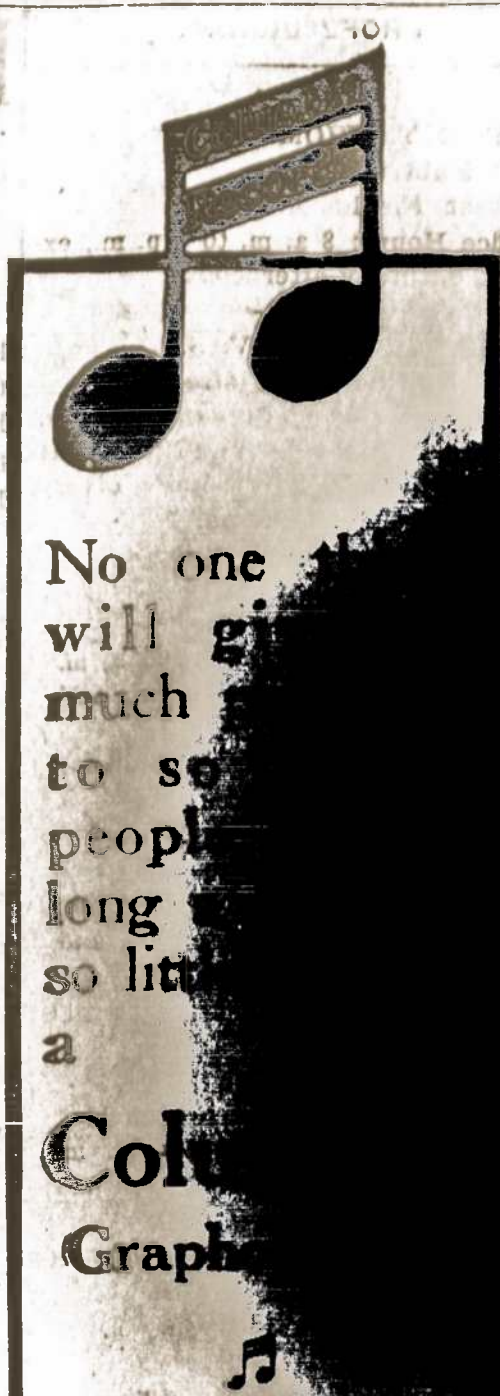
That Congress appropriate a sufficient sum to pay the balance—about thirty-eight per cent.—of the amounts due depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

The year 1913 will make the fiftieth anniversary of the issuance of the emancipation proclamation granting freedom to the negroes. It seems fitting that this event should be properly celebrated. It is suggested that a proper form of celebration would be an exposition to show the progress the negroes have made.

President Taft concludes as follows:

I have thus, in a Message compressed as much as the subjects will permit, referred to many of the legislative needs of the country, with the exceptions already noted. Speaking generally, the country is in a high state of prosperity. There is every reason to believe that we are on the eve of a substantial business expansion, and we have just garnered a harvest unexampled in the market value of our agricultural products. The high prices which such products bring mean great prosperity for the farming community; but, on the other hand, they mean a very considerably increased burden upon those classes in the community whose yearly compensation does not expand with the improvement in business and the general prosperity. Various reasons are given for the high prices. The proportionate increase in the output of gold, which to-day is the chief medium of exchange and is in some respects a measure of value, furnishes a substantial explanation of at least part of the increase in prices. The increase in population and the more expensive mode of living of the people, which have not been accompanied by a proportionate increase in acreage production, may furnish a further reason. It is well to note that the increase in the cost of living is not confined to this country, but prevails the world over, and that those who would charge increases in price to the existing protective tariff must meet the fact that the rise in price has taken place almost wholly in those products of the factory and farm in respect to which there has been either no increase in the tariff or in many instances a very considerable reduction.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.



No one will give much to so few people long so little a

Color Graph

All right! Fit that fact to Christmas!

NORTHFIELD PRESS  
Proctor Block

## ESSENCE OF NEWS.

Trinity M. E. Church, West New Brighton, S. I., was destroyed by fire.

Strong prima facie case is found by Deputy Attorney-General Coleman to already exist against the Milk Trust.

Archibald Dickson died, in New York City, of hydrophobia caused by the bite of a dog he had befriended.

The police in Paris say that police dogs routed a mob which made an attack on the Church of the Sacre Coeur.

Commander Peary, at Eagle Island, declined to comment on the subject of Dr. Cook's ascent of Mount McKinley.

A process of treating the fibre of the silk cotton tree of the tropics so that it can be spun has been discovered in Germany.

Carlos John, fifteen years old, of New York City, disappeared after a Black Hand letter threatening his life had been received.

Employees removed \$1,000,000 from the vaults of the Textile National Bank, of Philadelphia, while a fire in the building was in progress.

A great throng saw Archbishop Farley lay the cornerstone of St. Columba's Parochial School in West Twenty-fifth street, New York City.

It transpired at the Ice Trust hearing that certain customers received a rate of twelve and a half cents for 100 pounds. Spies on bicycles located the customers of the independents, and agents secured trade by slashing rates.

The annual report of Colonel Goethals, head of the Panama Canal Commission, showed that the original estimate of cost of the canal had been increased 260 per cent., fifty per cent. more work being required than expected and high wages being necessary.

## Legislators Urge That Football

Be Made a Penal Offense.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Since the injury to young Mack, halfback on the University of West Virginia football team, who sustained a fracture to his skull, State legislators, backed by a persistent public sentiment, are determined to put a stop to the game at the coming session of the General Assembly. A canvass of the members of the Legislature shows that the majority of them are opposed to the continuance of the game. Football is to be a penal offense.

## The Modern Way.

Author—I have a play here, sir, which I wish you would read.

Manager—Is it a modern play?

Author—Oh, yes, sir. It is a play which no young man or woman would care a carefully brought up parents to see.

Manager—Does it end happily?

Author—Sure. The hero and heroine are divorced in the last act and live happy ever after.—Baltimore American.

Not long ago some Utah farmers had occasion to organize a corporation, and, desiring to avoid the cost of a lawyer's services, they drew up their own articles of agreement. Among the provisions was the following: "The annual meeting of the company shall be held on the second Saturday of July in each and every year, except when the same falls on a Sunday or a holiday."—Law Notes.

A single fly has been known to carry 100,000 bacteria.



